

Business Directory.
NEWMARKET
Store, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Warehouse.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Hodge & Son, the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Aaron Davis, our Shop has been removed to the e. where will be found, constantly on hand a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,
Of the best designs and latest patterns; Japanese and Cast Iron Stoves, and a large assortment of
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Of the best designs and latest patterns; Japanese and Cast Iron Stoves, and a large assortment of

F. W. BATHURST,
Teacher of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Prices reduced to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie, Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855.

J. S. SUTTON,
Watch and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to T. N. SUTTON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, March 26, 1856.

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
Main Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6, 1856.

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
In his new premises, corner of Main Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders, with which he will be favored, with greatest despatch and dispatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the price before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT MURRAY,
Newmarket, May 23, 1856.

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitby, King and East Gwillimbury.

DR. BENTLEY,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,
NEWARKET,
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 29, 1857.

Franklin House,
Corner of
Seneca & Elgin Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
Proprietors,
E. YOUNGLOVE AND G. E. L. JACKSON.

Just Printed,
AND FOR SALE at this Office, BLANK MARSHES
A. C. BENTLEY, adopted by the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 10 per dozen, or 60 per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

MILLINERY.
THE MISS VERNONS.
HAVING opened a Millinery and Dress-making Establishment, ready opposite the North American Hotel, Newmarket, solicits the patronage of the Ladies.
Newmarket, May 23, 1857.

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
THE undersigned having again removed the above Hotel, respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and are now prepared for the reception of guests. The Hotel contains a large and comfortable room, and the table is supplied with the best food and the highest quality of liquors.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1857.

G. A. WALLACE,
BARBER,
Two doors North of W. W. Hogart's Store,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, Oct. 22, 1857.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS.
Of all descriptions, on hand for sale. Apply at
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket Jan 9, 1858.

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT & C. S. S. S. Canada West.
Bharon, Jan. 25, 1856.

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, etc., etc.
Brownsville, April, 1857.

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.
Dealers in Lime, etc. etc.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857.

DR. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Colburn.
Aurora, March 11, 1857.

CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,
AURORA.
AURORA.
AURORA.

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,
SHARON.
SHARON.
SHARON.

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855.

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, etc., Office in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc., etc. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855.

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissionaire in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855.

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 2, 1855.

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856.

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Opposite Hotel), Newmarket.
Newmarket.

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET.
HAVING recently located in this place, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES, such as
BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS,
Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Prince Alberts, Trotting Buggies, &c.
Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.
SHOP, ON MAIN STREET,
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office.
Newmarket, April 15, 1857.

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
China, Glass and Earthenware.
The Highest price paid for Farm Produce.
Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c.
Newmarket, April 15, 1857.

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND,
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance.
Capital—£2,500,000 Sterling.
Covers Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1857.

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, & CO.,
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Brodie & Co., the undersigned respectfully intimates to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
and what required, and all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855.

R. FLEMING,
Saddles, Harness, and Trunk Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.

CARRIAGES Trimmed, Topped, &c. in the Latest Style, and according to Order.
R. Fleming having concluded to locate himself permanently in this place, he has taken a share of public patronage, as it is his determination to give his friends, and the public who may favor him with their custom, an article of the best quality and lowest price, and at a moderate rate of exchange for Work.
Newmarket, July 15, 1857.

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Rogers & Co., the undersigned respectfully intimates to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
and what required, and all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855.

Party.

For the Occasion.

Go ahead—and do not tarry.
Nought is gained by standing still.
What though you at times miscarry,
Let not fears your bosom fill.
Search the cause of your error,
Gather wisdom from the past,
To the wind give the terror,
And you'll get ahead at last.

Go ahead—in useful doing,
Life's short span soon flies away.
He who sits in idleness,
Bankrupt hearts and hopes are nigh.
What though you and wealth be strangers—
Onward, onward be your aim,
And those real or fancied dangers
Soon you'll put to flight or shame.

Go ahead—the world reforming,
In civil, moral, freedom's name,
All those ills and evils aching
Which your country may claim,
Yield no bulwark, take no quarter;
Compromise no cherished right,
Freedom's treasure never barter,
But stand for them with all your might.

Go ahead, then—don't defer it,
Life's short span soon flies away.
If you'd snatch sight of merit,
You must ply your task to-day.
Set the ball in instant motion,
To keep it going train each nerve,
Nor doubt that the ultimate promotion
Will yield the laurels you deserve.

Literature.

The Night of Years.

My reader: I have sat some minutes with my pen suspended in the air above my paper. I have been debating a delicate point—I am in a position. You will perhaps recollect that that one of Fanny Forrester's exquisite sketches was entitled "Lucy Dutton."

Now it happens that the real name of the heroine of the "over true tale" which I am about to do myself the honor of relating to you, was no other than Lucy Dutton. Shall I rob her of her birth-right—compel her to wear a name degenerated because my sister authors gave the true name to one of her ideal creations? Shall I sacrifice truth to delicacy? I think the question—

"No!" You said no, did you not?—Then Lucy Dutton, let it be.
Some forty years since, in the interior of my beautiful native state, New York, lived the father of our heroine, an honest and respectable farmer. He had but two children—Lucy, a noble girl of nineteen, and Ellen, a year or two younger. The first named was winningly, rather than strikingly beautiful. Under a manner observable for its seriousness, and non-likeness, were concealed an impassioned nature, and a heart of the deepest capacity for loving. She was remarkable from her earliest childhood for a voice of thrilling and haunting sweetness.

Ellen Dutton was the brilliant outpour of her sister; a "born beauty" whose prerogative of prettiness was to have her irresponsible own way, in all things and at all times. An indulgent father, a weak mother, and an idolizing sister, who unconsciously contributed to the ruin of a nature not at all remarkable for strength or generosity. Where, in all God's creatures, is less selfishness so delectable, as in a beautiful woman?

Lucy possessed a fine intellect, and as her parents were well-to-do New Englanders, she and her sister were far better educated than other girls of their station. In those days, tied portion of the country. In those days, young engaged in school teaching, from the honor and pleasure which it afforded, rather than from necessity. Thus, a few months previous to the commencement of our sketch, Lucy Dutton left for the first time, her fire-side circle, to take charge of a school, some twenty miles from her native town.

For some while her letters home were expressive, only of the happy contentment which sprang from the consciousness of active usefulness, of receiving, with imparting good. But soon there came a change; it was no longer records for home, war-chanted, tormented by fustian, or dreary, dreary, indefinable hopes and fears, and striving for supremacy in the writer's troubled heart. Lucy loved, but scarcely acknowledged it to herself, while she knew not that she loved, so for a time, that beautiful second birth of woman's nature was like a warm sunrise struggling with the cold mists of the morning.

But one day brought a letter which could not be forgotten in the home of the absent, and a letter traced by a hand that trembled in sympathy with a heart tumultuous with happiness. Lucy had been wooed and won, and she but waited her parents' approval of her choice, to become the betrothed of young Edwin W.—a man of excellent family and standing in the town, whose father had been teaching. The father and mother accorded their sanction with many blessings, and Lucy's next letter promised a speedy visit from the lovers.

To such nature as Lucy's what a revealing of self is a final passion—what a prodigality of giving, what an incoercible wealth of receiving—what a breaking up is there of the deep waters of the soul, and how heaven descends in a sudden star-shower upon life. If there is a season when an angel may look with intense and fearful interest upon her mortal sister, it is when she beholds her heart-passion from its bud-like innocence and freshness of girlhood and tasking to its very core the fervid light of love grow and crimson into perfect womanhood. At last the pledged lovers came, and welcomed and festivities awaited them. Mr. W. gave entire satisfaction to father, mother, and even to the exacting beauty. He was a handsome man, with some pretensions to fashion; but in manner and appearance in character the opposite of his betrothed.

It was decided that Lucy should not again leave home, until after her marriage, which at the request of the ardent lover, was on the coming birthday of the bride. It was therefore arranged that Ellen should return with Mr. W. to M.—to take charge of her sister's school for the remainder of the term.

The bridal day, had come. It had been ushered in by May morning of surpassing loveliness—the busy hours had worn away and now it was night, sunset, and neither the bridegroom, nor Ellen, the first bridesmaid, had appeared. Yet in her room little chamber maid Lucy, nothing doubting, nothing fearing. She was already in simple white muslin and her few bridal ornaments lay on the table by her side. Maria Allen, her second bridesmaid, a bright-eyed, affectionate-hearted girl, her chosen friend from childhood, was arranging to a more graceful fall, the wealth of light ringlets which swept her snowy neck. To the anxious inquiries of her companions, respecting the absent ones, Lucy smiled quietly and replied—

"Oh, something has happened to delay them a while, I was heard from them the other day, and all was well. They will be here by and by, never fear!"

Evening came, the guests assembled and yet the bridegroom, tardied. There were whisperings, surmises and wonderings and a shadow of anxiety passed over the face of the bride elect. At last a carriage drove rather slowly to the door.

"Here, here come!" cried many voices, and Ellen entered. In reply to the hurried and confused inquiries of all around him, Mr. W. muttered something about "unavoidable delay," and stepping up to the side board, tossed off a glass of wine, another, and another. The company stood silent with amazement—finally a rough old farmer exclaimed—

"Better late than never, young man—so lead out the bride."

W. strode hastily across the room, placed himself by Ellen and took her hand in his! Then, without daring to meet the eye of any one about him, he said—

"I wish to make an explanation—that is, I am under the painful necessity—that is, I have the pleasure to announce that I am already married. The lady, whom I hold by the hand is my wife!"

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Then turning in an apologetic manner, to Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, he added—

"I found that I had never loved until I knew your second daughter!"

And Lucy? She heard all with a strange calmness, then walking steadily forward, confronted her betrayers. Terrible as pale as Nemesis herself, she stood before them, and her looks pierced, like a keen, cold blade, into their false hearts. As though to assure herself of the deadly reality of the vision, she laid her hand on Ellen's shoulder, and let it glide down her arm—but she touched not Edwin. As those cold fingers met her, the unhappy wife first gazed into her sister's face; and as she marked the ghastly pallor of her cheek, the dilated nostrils—the quivering lip and the intensely mournful eyes, she covered her own face with her hands and burst into tears, while the young husband, owed by the terrible silence of her, he had wronged gasped for breath and staggered back against the wall. Then Lucy clasped her hands on her forehead with despair in one fearful cry, which could ring forever through the soul of that guilty pair, and fell in a death-like swoon at their feet.

After the invisible girl had been removed to her chamber, a story scene ensued in the room beneath. The parents and guests, here like enraged against W.; but the tears and prayers of his young wife, the piteous beauty and anguished child, at last softened what the anger of the parents, and an opportunity for an explanation was accorded to the offenders.

A story explanation proved. The gentle man affirmed that the first sight of Ellen, pretty face had weakened the empire for his mistress; but he had been held in check by honor and never told his love, until when on his way to espouse another, in unguarded moment, he recalled it, and the avowed called forth an answering acknowledgment from Ellen.

They had thought it best, in order to save pain to Lucy, and prevent opposition from her, and secure their own happiness, to be married before arrival at C—

Lucy remained insensible for some hours. When she had revived and apparently regained her consciousness she still maintained her strange silence. This continued for many weeks, which it partially passed away, her friends saw with inexpressible grief that her reason had fled—that she was hopelessly insane! But of her madness was of a mild and harmless nature. She was gentle and peaceable as ever, but frequently sighed and seemed burdened with some great sorrow which she could not herself comprehend. She had one peculiarity, which all who knew her in her years most recollect; that was a wild fear and careful avoidance of men. She seemed possessed of the spirit of unrest. She could not, she would not, be comforted, but was continually escaping from her friends, and going they knew not whether.

While her parents feared, they, by their watchful care and unwearied efforts, in some measure controlled this sad propensity, but when they died, their stricken child became a wanderer, homeless, friendless and forlorn.

Through laughing springs, and rosy summers, golden autumns and tempestuous winters, it was tramp, tramp—no rest for her of the troubled heart and crazed brain.

I remember her, as she was in my early childhood, towards the last of her early pilgrimage. As my father and elder brother were frequently absent, and as my mother never could leave or do on the unfortunate "Crazy Lucy" often spent an hour or two by our bedside. Her appearance was very lively. Her gown was always patched with many colors and her short, dark, wavy hair, which she wore in a bun, was streaked with gray. Her face was pale, and her eyes were deep blue. She was a very pretty girl, and her manner was very agreeable. She was a very good girl, and her heart was very true. She was a very kind girl, and her soul was very pure. She was a very brave girl, and her spirit was very strong. She was a very noble girl, and her mind was very great. She was a very wise girl, and her heart was very true. She was a very good girl, and her heart was very true. She was a very kind girl, and her soul was very pure. She was a very brave girl, and her spirit was very strong. 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New Advertisements.

New York Ledger—Robert Bonner.
Buffalo Medical Dispensary—Dr. J. M. & Son.
Church of England—Rev. S. P. Ramsey.
Lost—Abraham Seigson.
Situation wanted.
Notice—Thomas Weyling.

Agents for the "New Era."

AURORA.—Messrs. Ashton & Macmillan.
KETTLEBY.—Mr. S. Snider.
LLOYDSTOWN.—Mr. J. J. Penson.
BROOKLYN.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
ROXBOROUGH.—Mr. John Boddy.
HOLLAND LANDING.—Mr. J. M. Raper.
KING P. O.—Mr. John Hartman.
EASTVILLE.—Mr. J. Quillell.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Jan'y 1, 1858.

Remember the Tea-Meeting New-Year's Evening at AURORA, in behalf of the Wesleyan Parsonage.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Thos. Baker will, (D. V.), preach his annual Sermon to young people next Sabbath evening, in the Congregational Church, Newmarket.

Hurrah for North Ontario.

This Riding has again nobly done its duty, and saved the country the disgrace of such a man as Gowan occupying a seat in the Assembly. Gould's majority over his opponent was 210—a handsome one indeed.

To Friends and Patrons.

Serious illness of the Editor will account for the want of Editorial matter this week—he having been confined to his couch most of the time. We cannot do less, however, than wish our numerous friends and Patrons the compliments of the season, with many happy returns of the same.

January, 1859, is upon us, and we have our accounts to meet this month, like other people; we hope, therefore, seeing that we cannot get about to collect, our friends will send along the needed aid once, to enable us to rise above pecuniary embarrassment.—We hope, too, those who purpose paying in advance for next year, will be up to the mark and not several weeks behind. All in arrears for Job Printing and Advertising are requested to call and settle their respective accounts at once.

North York!

HARTMAN TRIUMPHANTLY RETURNED.

We are not able to furnish our readers with the exact returns from the various Townships this week—King, Whitechurch and East Gwillimbury, the first day, gave Mr. Hartman about 400 majority. In North Gwillimbury, at 3 o'clock, the first day, Hartman was quite a number a head, and at the same time, in Georgia, the candidates stood about equal.—It is generally supposed that Mr. Hartman's majority will be between 500 and 700. What was the use of Opposition 1? The secret lies here: a certain few did not like to see Mr. Hartman returned by acclamation, hence their efforts,—and we are only to sorry to say it—they found in the person of Col. Beresford a man to make a stool-pigeon of. We have no doubt he sees his mistake by this time, and we hope it will teach him a salutary lesson in future. North York is, and always has been thoroughly Protestant Reform, and all the wily schemes of a few old fogies can never change it.

Future Prospects.

We heartily congratulate the country on the prospects before it, at the opening of the next session of Provincial Parliament. The returns from the various constituencies, so far prove, that the people of Upper Canada will not wick at Corruption and Fraud—the ministry has been defeated in their strongholds—North Westworth has nobly done her duty, by sending Robt. Spence about his business. Morgan deserves honorable mention for the memorable part it has played in this campaign—no longer will Inspector General Cayley (to far as Huron is concerned,) be permitted to play his pranks. South Ontario we are confident will unmistakably show Receiver General Morrison the way out of the Riding, by placing Mr. Mowat at the head of the polls by a large majority. North Ontario notwithstanding the Government bribery, to Abel W. Ewers of Reach, has placed Joseph Gould far a head of that ever to be shunned—ministerial lack—Ogle R. Gowan. West York will show Mr. Ganable, that no time serving policy will do for the honest Yeomen of that Riding. Mr. Duggan notwithstanding all the money he spent in East York, it has been told that when the Yeomen of the County had possession of an honest man, they knew it, and were determined to keep him, and North York will be like her sister Ridings, with this difference, we expect her to speak to that poor milk and water specimen of a would be a member of the Legislative Assembly, (Col. W. H. Beresford) in such a manner, that neither he or any of his supporters will ever think of bringing out a man who will not pledge himself to carry out the wishes of the constituency, we expect not less than five hundred of Majority, in favor of honesty and principle.

We have heard from a few of the Townships, and already is the majority of Joseph Hartman, over W. H. Beresford four hundred, we will not be surprised to find at the close of the polls the number increased to seven hundred.

From all the signs before us, we repeat we are replete at our prospects. The bow will soon meet the arrow, the Ministry (or some of them) will be in their places, a Speaker will be elected, defeat number one will wait the Government. Whether the question be made a Ministerial one or not, the same result will take place, as the opposition will appoint the Speaker. Next comes the Speech from the Throne and then the question, which Captain Beresford is not before the Country, a work of confidence in the Ministry; had

the Captain known anything of Canadian politics he would have known, looking at the political horizon, that the question has not only been before the country, but has been decided upon by several Constituencies.—That the country has no confidence in Mr. A. McDonald & Co., has been decided by the defeat of Cayley & Spence. The question will be decided upon, more forcibly, at the meeting of the House, and we feel certain the result will be that the Governor General will (however, much may be disliked the operation) have to send the most corrupt administration that ever ruled a British Colony about their business; the next question that arises is; who will Sir Edmund Head call upon to form the ministry? There can be no mistake, that if he follows out British rules and fair dealings, he will have to send for one of the leaders of the Opposition, and we have no hesitation in saying that, a ministry will be formed that will conduct the affairs of the Country in a manner creditable to the minority of the last Parliament.

Public Meeting at Sharon.

In pursuance of a public notice, a very large and influential meeting of the Electors of North York, was held in the spacious Town Hall, Sharon, on Monday last, to discuss the merits of the two candidates seeking the suffrages of the Electors of the Constituency.

Henry D. Stiles, Esq., was called to chair, and after making a few petty and pertinent remarks touching the present contest, he introduced to the assembly Mr. Geo. Brown, M. P. P.

Mr. Brown came forward amid loud cheers. In the course of the Hon. Gentleman's remarks he chided any Ministerialist or supporter of Mr. Beresford to show a treacherous vote given by the Opposition or by our late member, Mr. Hartman. (One person here stated that he was for Beresford, but entirely broke down in his opposition to Hartman.) Mr. Brown went on to show that the principles of Coalition Governments always tend to jobbing, and corruption; and in a masterly manner demanded the corrupt acts of the McDonald Government; showing how grossly they set at naught the principles of Responsible Government and basely truckled and succumbed to Lower Canada influence, and the power of the priests, which threatened them with loss of office, and for the sake of which they would still yield to their unjust demand. He showed how they had nearly doubled the debt of the province during the three years they have held office,—that they had not, and could not, maintain a strong policy,—that they had borrowed \$250,000,000, and would have increased that amount, he believed could they have used their credit; but that was gone, and they were forced to adopt another scheme which was to give up to the Grand Trunk Company a first mortgage of \$16,000,000 that company, leaving the county without any guarantee for a large amount, in order to enable the company to negotiate a fresh loan, which they could not in their present bankrupt state do on any other condition. He further went on to show they gave 400,000 acres of public lands, of Upper Canada to build a Rail Road in Lower Canada that could never pay expenses; but thereby stopped the mouths of thirteen restless Lower Canadians and could in addition count on their votes to return them to office. He (Mr. B.) dwelt at great length on the School Question showing the influence that had been brought to bear by the Roman Catholic Bishops, and how they had been obliged to yield to their demands; and also showed the unjust way in which they had paid the Seguin's of L. C., \$200,000, \$16,000 of which is taken from Upper Canada without anything being received by Upper Canada in return. He showed that we were now paying \$120,000 annually to Monkish Colleges and for particular jobs, \$300,000 yearly to drill the Militia of the province and so on to the end.—The Hon. Gentleman dwelt at great length on all the great issues now before the country, for the space of three hours, cheers were frequently given during his address.

It was found that although the Gallant Captain had been specially invited to attend, he was not present to defend himself before the electors.

It was then moved by Mr. J. Terry, seconded by Mr. Thos. Nixon, "That this meeting has no confidence in the present Administration."

On putting the question to the meeting it was carried unanimously, a vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Brown, three cheers for Mr. Hartman, three cheers for Mr. Brown, and three cheers for the Queen, when the meeting broke up.

[The above synopsis has been kindly furnished by a correspondent—being confined to our room through illness, we were unable to attend.—Ed. ERA.]

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Mr. Jackson.—In the last issue of the New Era I observed a notice of the "Corporation Meeting lately held in this Village. I was one who attended the Meeting and I think it was the most amusing thing I ever saw. I am glad to see that the Babel of confusion which seemed to prevail had seemed to understand the real object of coming together. About 25 persons appeared to be ambitious for "honors or emoluments" of office but several very properly declined, leaving their more ambitious neighbors to contend for Municipal distinction. I think their names were mentioned which seemed to be rolling in the meeting. Among the jargon of notions advanced, one word and respectability should be the Polar Star in our Municipal election. Now, Mr. Jackson, it seems to me that history and facts ought to admonish us a little on points, what but aged imbecility caused England to blush for her Commanders in the Crimea? And what we all know is

almost wholly a thing of circumstance. The man of wealth, to day, may be a poor man tomorrow. The mechanic or laborer in twenty years may be the wealthiest man among us. My recollections of the antecedents of Newmarket extend pretty far back, and I remember those who are now rich when they were each then as they now consider small fry. It is a remarkable fact in history that few men of wealth have been remarkable for intellectual power. Socrates, Plato, Newton and Bacon were poor in the goods of this world, but their minds left an impression on mankind never to be forgotten.

In every country when society culminates to a certain point a certain excitement flows to the surface which takes to itself the name, "Aristocracy" and that excitement generally basis all its pretensions to superiority on the larger pile of copper which adventitious circumstances may have piled up for it more than others.

Every man is respectable just so far as his character, conduct, talents and intelligence entitle him to respect. And these should be our only tests at the coming election, is he honest? is he capable? should be our only question.

The man who at present is exercising the largest amount of influence in the American Congress and to whom all eyes are at this moment directed on the great Kansas Question is Stephen A. Douglass of Illinois; he is a man of 44 years, and 30 years ago was working at the cabinet trade in Vermont.

I was in Chicago when it had a population of about three times what we have now, and at the time of its first incorporation as a city, and the men chosen were not the wealthy with it affix respectability, but the young, industrious, enterprising, energetic public-spirited, and such has been the character of its municipalities ever since. And we all see the results in the wonderful developments of that great Empire City of the West.

The person who first aroused Newmarket from a "Rip Van Winkle" slumber of half a century was a young broken down, energetic, enterprising Yankee, he was the first to set the Ball in motion which the men about to compose our Corporation should keep moving.

A MEXICANIC.

Foreign and Colonial.

Awful Tragedy in Rochester.

From the Rochester Democrat and American.

One of the most bloody and terrible murders we have ever been called upon to record, was perpetrated in this city on Saturday night. The victim is Chas. W. Little, a lawyer by profession, of the age of about 25 years. He came from Dunsville, some five or six years since, and entered the office of Messrs. Hyde and Mudge, as a law student. In 1855, he was admitted, and consequently was associated with Mr. Mudge in the prosecution of pension claims. We learn he was married some two or three years since to a Miss Stout, of this city, but that they had not lived happily together, and a year or more ago a separation took place. He has, however, for a few months past occasionally visited his wife, who was living with her mother and brothers on Jealousie street, but their seem to have been jealousies on both sides, which kept up a continual jar and discord.

On Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, the body of a man was discovered in the river below the Falls, exactly opposite the place of the Falls Field. The water at the place is shallow, and instead of being carried off, as was doubtless intended, the action of the water threw it towards the shore. Had it been thrown five rods further down, the current would have borne it away. The night being dark, the probability is that who ever took the body to the water was unable to see that it remained close to the shore. The circumstance has led to a prompt discovery of the deed, and may yet aid in the furtherance of the ends of justice.

The spot where the dreadful deed was perpetrated, as the pools of blood unmistakably indicate, is on a small spot of ground between the north fence of Falls Field. The roadway north of the spot is cut down some ten feet, and it is not easy to reach the elevated ground where the murder was perpetrated. How the victim and those engaged in the tragedy came to be there in the night is one of the mysteries yet to be unravelled. Immediately on reaching the ground, and about five rods from the precipice, is a large pool of blood. Here, no doubt, the first fatal blow was struck. About ten or twelve feet further towards the bank is another pool. Both show that Mr. Little's body had remained in each place for several minutes. Within a few feet of the precipice another spot of blood is seen, and it is also plainly visible on the earth as the body was rolled down. On this spot a desperate struggle must have taken place before the deed was accomplished. Here was found a victorine corresponding very nearly with the one worn by Mrs. Little; a rosette matching one found in her possession; a comb; a pair of spectacles, said to belong to Ira Stout, her brother—a young man about 22 or 23 years of age—and the arm of a chair, said to have been taken from the office were Little's was employed.

From the Level of the spot above described to where the body struck when it was thrown over, is some 25 or 30 feet, and from thence it was dragged in a straight line to the water, over rocks, brush and rough ground, over 100 feet—the distance being, a steep bank, down which the body may have rolled with little assistance. All the way down to the water the bloody track is plain. It is with great difficulty that the River can be reached from the spot described. The path is steep, and the descent by daylight requires care, and in the night must be attended with some danger.

As soon as the body was brought to the police office and identified, officers McLean, Green and Hooks repaired to the residence of the Stout family, 75 Monroe street, where they arrested seven persons. They are Mrs. Stout, Mrs. Little's, (daughter of Mrs. Stout,) Ira and Eli Stout, the wife of the last named, and a small boy and girl, children of Mrs. Stout. Her husband is supposed to be in Pennsylvania, having left here last spring. (The family came to this city from that State several years ago.) The arrested persons were immediately brought to the police office, while the other remained to complete a search of the house. There were found several bloody garments, and among them a skirt torn and well washed, but upon which there were marks of blood. These were all secured and taken to the police office. Upon the victorine of Mrs. Little, in the hair, and upon her garments were found butts such as are found in abundance down the bank where the body of Little was dragged. But, as strange as all else, and perhaps more suspicious, the left wrist of Mrs. Little, and the left arm, near the shoulder, of Ira Stout, were found broken and other marks about them indicating that they had been actors in some extraordinary occurrence. The fracture to young

Stout's arm had been attended to about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, by Drs. Rapelle and Whitcomb, who were called for the purpose. Mrs. Little had been seen, and she alleges she was not aware it was broken. These matters are pretty fully alluded to in the testimony before the jury. The reader will form his own opinion as to the truth of the statements of the implicated persons. We can only say that while they are possibly true, they are in the highest degree improbable.

Surrender of General Walker.

BREAKING UP OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The steamship Northern Light arrived last night with the California mails of the 5th inst., and \$2,000,000 in treasure. General Walker was a passenger.

The U. S. flag ship Washburn arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 14th with General Walker on board, together with all the arms, ammunition, &c., seized at San Juan Del Norte.

The steamer Fashion, Captain Caubian, sailed from Aspinwall on the eve of the 14th inst.

Her M. B. steam frigate Brunswick was at Aspinwall on the 4th.

Fort Castello, and steamers Loring, Balcer, Morgan and Ogden, were taken by Colonel Frank Anderson and 50 men. On the 8th General Walker and all his men surrendered prisoner of war to Com. Paulding.

On the 12th the U. S. sloops Saratoga left San Juan Del Norte with 150 officers and men of General Walker's army, for Norfolk.

Captain Eagle of the Washburn, came by the Northern Light, as bearer of despatches to the government.

General Walker came passenger to New York on parole. The steamers had been turned over by Walker to Garrison. The Morgan, the only one on which came down the river, was seized by Com. Paulding and put in charge of the American Consul at Greytown.

Colonel Anderson still held Castello. He had three months provisions, six pieces of artillery which he had captured from the Costa Ricans, with abundance of ammunition, which would enable him to maintain his position as long as his provisions lasted.

Aspinwall and San Juan correspondence shows that Com. Paulding stationed four boats, full of men, with a howitzer each, in front of Walker's camp, while 400 men were landed from the squadron under command of Captain Eagle of the Washburn. The Saratoga also directed her broadside on the camp, and Walker surrendered at discretion.

The steam frigate Susquehanna arrived at San Juan on the 13th.

From Nicaragua we learn that General Martinez has been elected President. He was inaugurated on the 15th. The most active precautions have been taken by the Nicaragua government to make a strong and energetic war against Costa Rica. The government of Costa Rica have manifested a desire to arrange matters with Nicaragua as soon as a constitutional government is established.

From Costa Rica we learn that the government had sent a force of 400 men against the filibusters.

The news from California is unimportant. Rain had fallen plentifully, and mining operations were progressing satisfactorily. Commercial affairs very dull. Money market without animation. The interest on California bonds will hereafter be paid at San Francisco instead of New York.

The news from the South Pacific is interesting. The Chilean congress had authorized a loan of \$7,000,000 to complete the Valparaiso and Southern Railroad.

In Peru a difficulty had occurred in consequence of the authorities of Callao prohibiting foreign mechanics from pursuing their occupations unless they swear allegiance to Peru, upon which they were immediately compelled to do military duty. The majority of the mechanics being Americans, they appealed to Mr. Clay, our Minister, but he had made but little progress towards an adjustment. Gen. Castello, and a number of his fellow revolutionists, had been banished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

The Times correspondence says:—I understand that the Persia brought despatches announcing an earnest protest by the British Government against the Yariassini constitution as an infringement upon the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Despatches on the subject will be sent.

Kansas advisers here seem to indicate that the free-state men will participate in, and control the State election on the 4th of January, under the Lecompton constitution.

Latest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The instructions of Com. Paulding were necessarily general in their nature, it being impossible to anticipate every state of circumstances; and not until his official despatches shall have been considered will it be determined whether or not he was justified in arresting General Walker.

The Herald correspondence has the following:—"There was not a word of truth in the report that the English Government had protested against the Nicaraguan treaty."

"I am also authorized to say that no minister to Russia has yet been appointed."

Captain Van Vleet arrived this evening direct from Kansas.

Colonel Johnson's despatches also state that the communications of the Mormons and the acts of the last Legislative Assembly show a matured and settled plan to hold and occupy the territory, independent of and irrespective of the authority of the United States. Occupying as they do the attitude of rebellion and open defiance to the Government, connected with numerous acts of treason, Col. Johnson has ordered that whenever they are met with in arms they may be treated as enemies, and he reiterates the necessity for prompt and vigorous action, or the United States must submit to the loss of their territory. The submit to the loss of their territory, he says, results from conduct of the Mormons, he says, part not to a settled determination on their part to acknowledge the authority of the United States, not any other outside of their reach. He adds that a supply of subsistence must reach the army by the 1st of June. The officers and men are reported to be in fine health, and animated with an ardent desire to discharge their duty faithfully. In a postscript, Col. Johnson says the army has made one day's march since the 5th, and thereon the 7th they were waiting the arrival of the trains delayed by the snow the day before. Of trains, he adds, occupy in as close an order as they can travel the road from 13 to 14 miles, therefore the rear cannot move till late in the day.

You have had, and still have, plenty of time to retire within reach of supplies at the castle or to go to Fort Hale; when you and your fellow officers as well acquainted with your men as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they are engaged in, you must know that many of them would immediately report from all connection with us, and go to the legal, unconstitutional and rebellious course against an innocent people; and if their blood is shed it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders. With us it is the Kingdom of God or nothing."

In another letter to Colonel Alexander, Brigham Young says:—"The President of the United States degrades his high position, and prostitutes the highest gift of the people in making use of the military power to crush the liberties of the people."

Launching of the Leviathan.

The Leviathan steamship had been moved still further down the launching ways, but the ship had still 107 feet to move before she would be afloat. Her progress was very tedious, but her engineers had perfect control over her, and hopes were entertained of a successful result in a short time.

A scaffolding from which to view the launch broke down, and a number of persons were more or less injured. On Monday the vessel had nearly five feet of water under her. The launch of the Leviathan was expected to be completed on the 8th or 9th of December.

Mr. Brunel and Capt. Harrison had their men on duty at an early hour yesterday morning, and no accident took place with the exception that one of the balks of timber forming a part of the buttress, against which the hydraulic ram press, bulged, or rather gave way. This was immediately remedied by the plates of iron being placed across the balk of timber so as to secure it.

This having been effected, there was a generally expressed impression on the part of the persons present that the vessel might be launched without further fear of failure.

The power of the hydraulic press was again applied, when suddenly the silence was broken by a loud explosion. The men at work on the hydraulic press immediately ceased their labors; and upon inquiry it was found that the cylinder of one of the hydraulic pumps had cracked. Our readers can form some idea of the immense pressure which must have been exercised upon this machine to cause this mishap, when they learn that the cylinder was seven and a half inches thick. It now became manifest that no further proceedings towards launching the vessel could take place then.—Inasmuch as the cylinder of the hydraulic press would have to be re-cast. Altogether the Leviathan has been moved a distance of 432 inches off, and 418 forward. The progress she made yesterday morning was most gratifying, seeing that she was moved 133 inches forward, and 176 aft. Measures were immediately taken to repair the hydraulic press.—London Star, Dec. 1st.

Bridge Across the Straits of Dover.

Mr. Charles Boyd, of Barnes, Surrey, has projected a scheme of railway communication across the channel. In a letter to the London Times, he says:—"I brought under the notice of the Emperor of the French, some considerable time since, the particulars of a project for connecting England with France, by means of a railway, tubular bridge to be thrown over the 'Straits of Dover' between Dover Cliffs and Cape Grizet, which has every prospect of success, and has occupied my attention for a long period. I subjoin the particulars."

The proposed bridge, or viaduct, is designed for the purpose of uniting the railways in Britain with those of continental Europe generally. The English terminus of the bridge will rest on Dover Cliffs to give the necessary altitude above the level of the sea for the free passage of vessels of the largest dimensions, and the bridge will be supported across the Straits by towers rising from the bed of the Channel, at equal distance apart—say of about 500 feet; the summit of each tower will form a light house and contain a gas reflector and an alarm for the double object of guiding ships by night, and of warning them of danger in time of fog; the gas to be lighted at sunset throughout the whole line of viaduct, and the alarm to be set in action when necessary—in either case by electric apparatus, and at the will of the superintendent at either terminus. The towers at water-mark will be fitted with a "fender," to prevent collision, and the French terminus will rest on Cape Grizet, the land approach of which will require to be brought to the same elevation or level as the Dover terminus. The viaduct will be about 20 miles in length, and could be traversed by train in 20 minutes at all seasons. The greatest depth of the straits is about 21 fathoms, and the ordinary depth from 12 to 14 fathoms, with a chalk foundation; and although the proposed bridge is of tubular formation, it would be constructed so that the light of day may illuminate it in daytime, and a free current of fresh air pervade it at all times. The batteries of Dover Castle would command the English approaches, while a battery could be placed to command the French terminus, and thus secure either country from the apprehension of invasion."

Hurrah for Huron!

The Electors of Huron and Bruce have done nobly! The Inspector General has been defeated by Mr. Holmes—lost in an ignominious minority of 600! So far as heard from on Saturday, Mr. Holmes's majority in Huron over Mr. Cayley was 1,034, and Mr. Cayley's majority in Bruce over Mr. Holmes was 429. The official returns may differ slightly from this—but the fact is unquestionable that Mr. Inspector General Cayley has been defeated by an immense minority. The rejected Finance Minister was in town on Saturday, and looked sadly chaffed. He went up to his county in high feather, confident that he would be returned by acclamation; he comes back a ruined politician.

We heartily congratulate the country on this event. The people of Canada will be delivered from the calamity of Mr. Cayley's praetorian his bungling hand further on their financial affairs. Another traitor to Upper Canada interests is thus disposed of.—Globe.

where it began very nearly perpendicular to the height of fifty or seventy feet. The earth moved down upon the brick yard, crushing a kiln containing a large quantity of bricks, removing buildings, and doing serious injury to the grounds, raising the surface by the pressure in some places two or three feet above the common level, and depositing an immense amount of earth and rubbish on the yard. The writer mentions the following incident:—A senseless and gradual was at its commencement, that a woman, who with her little boy, was returning home from church, entered upon a foot path which crossed the track removed, without noticing any movement, nor did she discover it until her attention was called to by the little boy, who asked her what made the ground rise up so behind her; and then, without waiting for an answer, exclaimed, "Mother, see here, the ground is moving! here it is!" She then discovered her danger, and catching hold of the boy's hand commenced running, but in her fright and confusion, in no particular direction nor for any definite point. She succeeded in reaching a spot that remained unmoved. She says she recollects little about the adventure except in her flight she was obliged in several instances to jump across fissures that opened before her as she was running, and was two or three times thrown down by the concussion caused by masses of earth coming in contact. "I saw some large trees that were removed, ten or twelve rods. They retained their perpendicular position, the earth around their roots not having been disturbed. There are those residing here who say they recollect a similar slide, but of less magnitude, in the same vicinity, between sixty and seventy years since.

PURUIT OF FREEDOM UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A few weeks ago a young man, whose complexion is as fair as that of many Europeans, resolved to effect, what he had long premeditated, his escape from bondage. He had by stealth, from time to time, watched his opportunity to acquire the arts of reading and writing, and had given such indications of his manhood that his owner, who by the way, had furnished him with a sword, used means to crush his spirit, and frequently spent his Sabbath evenings at the bed post, with brand and water for his fare. For some time this bondman had been saving up money to effect his escape. He left Charleston on a steamship for Savannah and then took the mail steamship for New York. His flight was soon discovered and the Steamship Company at New York was telegraphed to capture and return him. The scene which took place on the arrival of the steamer was narrated in the last number of the Witness. An American was first seized as the fugitive, but his protests and threats showed the officers that they had the wrong man. The real man was then found, carried to Brooklyn, and placed in confinement, and guarded night and day. His case was accidentally heard of, a writ of Habeas Corpus obtained, and the man rescued the day before the steamer sailed which was to carry him back to bondage. He was then held for a week in the neighborhood of New York; the ferry boats to the city were watched for him; at last arrangements were completed, and a gentleman started with him for Canada, and the narrative of their three days' journey for they took a circuitous route, is most thrilling. Several persons from New York were evidently on the pursuit, but the fugitive's light complexion, and the disguise in which he travelled rendered it difficult to recognize him. The poor fellow did not sleep soundly till he reached the Queen's dominions. It must be a matter for rejoicing that there is one portion of the North American Continent where the slave can find a refuge from the oppressor's power. We are glad to learn, too, that through the Northern States, there are a number of individuals on the alert, to aid the fugitive from bondage.

ESCAPE OF NEGROES.—BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRACK.—On Monday night last, while the jailor, Mr. Robert Haines, was waiting upon Mr. William Smith with his supper, two negroes escaping from their rooms, ran down the hall, and before Mr. Haines had time to arrest them, escaped at the door, and took their way across the fields towards Port Gibson. Alarm was immediately made, and mounted horsemen scoured the respective roads from Fayette to Rodney, to Natchez and Port Gibson, while a pack of hounds were also dispatched for, and about three hours after the escape of the negroes, were howling and running on their trail. The negroes held their distance with remarkable energy and endurance, and were not overtaken until after a race of about 25 miles, when they were caught near the residence of Dr. Magruder, about two miles east of Port Gibson. They left Fayette about 7 o'clock on Tuesday they were returned to jail, rejoicing for a spot whereof he had even if it be the naked floor of a cell. "The strongest and most desperate of the two executed himself on the pretence that he could not resist the temptation to run away, and the other dashed out after him to catch him and bring him back.

THE CLOSE OF A LIFE OF CRIME.—The Mobile Tribune publishes the following particulars touching the last end of James Copeland, one of the notorious "Vagabonds," which, for a long time infested the border counties of Alabama and Mississippi. Copeland was hanged at Augusta, Perry Co., Miss., on the 30th ult., for the murder of James Harey, some ten years ago.

"Since his condemnation, he dictated to the Sheriff of Perry county, a brief history of his ignoble career. He remained perfectly hardened to the last moment. While riding to the gallows, he talked freely with the crowd (numbering some 2,000 persons), and expressed his gratification on being so numerously attended by his fellow citizens, and playfully remarked that he would return to them in a few days. Before the expiration of his crime, he bequeathed his body to a medical gentleman, but in his last moments, he recalled the bequest. He assisted the Sheriff to adjust the noose which was to deprive him of life, and then recklessly proposed that he be allowed to leap from the top of the gallows. The deceased was thirty-one years of age, and passed eleven years of his existence in prison.

ESCAPES AND MARRIAGES.—A lady, a member of the Skinner family, made her escape from Delhi, disguised as a native, and reached Meerut on the 14th inst. She stated that on the day of the outbreak, a number of persons, residing in Durrow Ganger, collected in an upper storied house, and there held out for three or four days. The sports, seeing musketry was ineffectual in dislodging them, brought down a pine-powder, a ball from which killed Subcollector Settle; during all this time they had nothing to eat or drink, and the poor children were crying with hunger and thirst. "The wretches told the children that if they came down, they should have both victuals and drink, but immediately they went down a signal was given, and the poor innocents were all butchered, and shortly after the slaughter became general. Three of the magazine conductors and their families, together with Mr. Prince, and her two daughters and two grandchildren, and Conductor Buckley's wife and children, appear to have been among the number murdered.

THE MURDER AT ROCHESTER.—The coroner's jury called to investigate the cause of death by Charles W. Little, at Rochester, have returned the following verdict:—

At an inquest held, &c., the Jury find that the body viewed by them is the body of C. W. Little, that he came to his death in the City of Rochester, on the 19th, or morning of the 20th day of December, 1857, by wounds upon the head from a weapon or weapons to the jury unknown, or by being thrown from the precipice of the Genesee River, and the jury have probable cause to believe, that the said wounds and injuries were inflicted by Ira Stout, otherwise called Marion Ira Stout, and that Sarah Little is an accessory thereto, and also some other person to the jury unknown.

Coroner Quin then made out the papers committing Marion Ira Stout and Sarah Little to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A STAGE ATTACKED BY WOLVES IN MAINE.—Maine papers state that on Wednesday night last, as Mr. Mitchell was driving a mail wagon on the back Galois route, from Beldington to the next stopping place, 20 miles from Bangor, being without passengers, his team was beset by a pack of wolves within an hour of raising the dice with him. They were about a dozen in number and came on fierce and noisy. Mitchell, however, drove smart, which he had no difficulty in doing as the horses were quiet as much frightened as himself. As they pressed hard upon him and glared their eyeballs and gnashed their teeth about him, he let go the contents of a rifle which laid out one of the hungry crew and for a time checked their pursuit. This was providentially near the stopping place, upon arriving at which the driver is said to have been pretty well overcome with excitement and fright.

ROBBING A LADY IN THE STREET.—A SENSATIONAL HIGHWAYMAN.—A young Lady, Miss B., while visiting Miss B., on Rock street, below Eighth, in Cincinnati, was met by a well-dressed man, who, as he passed, struck her upon the breast a rather violent blow, at the same moment snatching a portemonnaie from her hand, and before she recovered from her surprise and alarm the robber had disappeared. She continued her way, however, made her proposed visit, told the story, and had nearly forgotten the affair, when she received the annexed letter through the post office.

"The portemonnaie which was borrowed last eve, under the impression that 'was' well filled, the borrower now returns—being fully convinced that 'all that glitters is not gold' or in other words, there is some difference between anticipating a 'C.', and realizing thirty cents."

The Postmaster General has recently decided, says the *Hamilton Banner*, that if Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers masters when their papers remain in the Post Office, without being taken out by subscribers within five weeks, they are liable for the pay.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, Jan'y 1st, 1858.
Wheat, 65 cts. a 70 cts. and dull.
Flour, \$3 a \$3 75 cts.
Rye, 40 cts.
Oats, 20 cts.
Barley, 40 cts. a 50 cts.
Peas, \$1 a \$1 75 cts.
Butter, 16 1/2 cts. a 17 cts. in trade.
Good Tub Butter has been bought for 15 cts. each, per lb.
Hops, \$3 a \$4, per 100 lbs., according to quality.
Potatoes, plenty 40 cts.
Eggs, 15 cts. per dozen.
Cheese, prime, 12 1/2 cts. a 15 cts. per lb.
Cass Wood, \$2; \$2 1/2 a \$3 according to quality.

Birth,
To Whitechurch, on the 25th ult, the Wife of Mr. John Clabine, of a Son.

Special Notices.

Our billingsdale neighbor of the Gazette accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. Amos's advertisement. Now this same editor knows the Pharmacopoeia itself is not more than the suspicious of quackery than his medicines. He knows that the same are endorsed by the journals of this country, are used and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for this comprehension, and be knows too that they have done and are doing in this community an amount of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal.—*Berk Co. Press Reading Pa.*

New Advertisements.

LOST.

On Christmas Day, a note of hand, drawn in favor of Abraham Saigeon or bearer, for the sum of \$5 00, payable Eighteen Months after date. I hereby caution any person or persons against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.

ABRAHAM SAIGEON.
Decr. 25th, 1857. 3w-48

THE NEW YORK LEDGER FOR 1858!

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE WORLD!
All the Favorite Writers retained, and New ones added.
Still Greater Attractions for the New Year.

The circulation of THE NEW YORK LEDGER is now Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand Copies, which is greater than that of any

TEN OTHER LITERARY PAPERS IN AMERICA.

The profits on this unparalleled circulation enables the proprietor of THE LEDGER to reward his contributors, and to secure others whose pens shall be considered competent to add to THE LEDGER'S attractions and usefulness. Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

write Contributors will contribute to THE LEDGER. No expense will be spared to secure others whose pens shall be considered competent to add to THE LEDGER'S attractions and usefulness. Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

FANNY FERN writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER. SYLVANUS COBB, Jr. writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER. EMERSON writes only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER. ALICE CARY, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, and Dr. NRIAN write only for THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

THE LEDGER is everywhere acknowledged to be the best family paper in the world—its extraordinary and unheard-of popularity. The Proprietor of THE LEDGER employs the best talent, and by so doing makes the best paper in the country.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER is printed on beautiful white paper, and is composed of eight pages, making the handsome weekly paper in the Union. It is published every Saturday, and sold at all the news offices in every city and town throughout the country, and is mailed for subscribers at \$2 per annum; two copies are sent for \$3. Any person obtaining eight subscribers at \$1 50 each (which is our lowest club rate), and sending us \$12, will be entitled to one copy free. Terms invariably in advance. Address all letters to

Robert Bonner, Publisher of the NEW YORK LEDGER, 41 Ann Street, New York. N. B.—None is to be sent to subscribers, as good time to subscribe is now.

SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, will be commenced in THE LEDGER on the first of January.

No. 2.—We have no Agents authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LEDGER. Subscribers must always pay for us, and pay any money to any Agents.

A high moral tone characterizes every article in THE LEDGER. In fact, the names of its leading contributors are a sufficient guarantee that it contains no matter that would be a cause of weekly publication that have for so long a time flooded the country, but which, unfortunately for the morals of our people, are still extant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Church of England.

SERMON will be Preached, D. V. on Sunday Morning, Jan'y 3rd, at St. Paul's Newmarket, at 10 o'clock, by the REV. F. RAMSEY, M. A. Newmarket, Dec. 25th, 1857.

Situation Wanted!

A YOUTH about 18 years old, is in want of a Situation in the above line, has had several years experience, is willing to make himself generally useful, salary no object. Refer at once to Mr. H. Benson, Merchant, Newmarket. 1w-48

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that a Meeting for the Election of Officers of the East Gwillimbury B. Agricultural Society will be held on Saturday, 8th January next, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Mansion House, Sharnau. All Members and others interested are particularly invited to attend.

THOMAS WAYLING, Secretary. Decr. 25th, 1857. 2w-48

Buffalo Medical Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Old Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, &c.; Canker, Sore Mouth, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Syphilis, Seminal Weakness and the Infirmities of Youth and Maturity.

By Dr. Amos & Son, Corner of Main and Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED, GRATIS, THE MEDICAL ADVISER

ON Nervous Debility, and the various forms of Premature Decay, both mental and physical, arising from youthful excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; remarks on the use of the Microscope, and the questionable treatment advocated by certain writers; followed by practical observation on Marriage, plain directions for the prevention and removal of certain disqualifications, rules for self-treatment, &c.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION. An instrument for the cure of general Debility, or more properly known as Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Vision, &c., &c., incapable of action for business, or matrimony; rendering his mental, tropical and suicidal in his propensities, is instantly arrested, and permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. Amos & Son, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of this instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing to know the useful instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed, and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES & QUICK CURES.

Dr. Amos & Son are the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduates of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States. May be consulted from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night in every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in London. The most inveterate cases of Venereal Diseases eradicated in eight or nine days, and cases of a slight nature in two or three days, at a moderate expense. The cure effected without confinement or hindrance from business; also, nodes and pains in the bones and limbs, effectually eradicated.

Letters for advice must contain a fee of \$1. Patients wishing for Medicines will be charged according to the nature of their Complaint. Address

DR. AMOS & SON, Office, Corner Main & Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y. Dec. 25, 1857. 1w-48

WANTED!

WANTED! A Second Class SCHOOL TEACHER for School Section No. 3, in the Township of East Gwillimbury. For further particulars apply to the Trustees.

JOSEPH BRAMMER, Trustee. East Gwillimbury, Dec. 24th, 1857. 1w-47

County Grammar School, NEWMARKET.

Head Master—S. A. Morling, M. A., of University College, London.

THE Winter Term will commence on Thursday, 17th January, 1858. The Fees for Tuition are as follows:

Class III Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar. \$2 per term.

Class II The above, with History, Natural Philosophy, Composition, Metaphysics, and Book-keeping. \$3 25 per term.

Class I The above with Greek, Latin, or French, Euclid and Algebra. \$4, do.

In addition to the above a quarterly charge of 25c is made for fuel. A punctual attendance on the day of opening is particularly requested.

Newmarket, Dec. 23, 1857. 3w-47

NOTICE!

Pursuant to the Statute 20th Vic., Cap. 69.

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is hereby given that application has been made to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Whitechurch, to give notice that they intend to apply to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Whitechurch to have conveyed to them the road between Lot 1 and Lot 2, in the Township of Whitechurch, in accordance with the above cited Act.

Of which all Persons interested are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Whitechurch, this 16th day of December, A. D. 1857.

J. W. COLLINS, Town Clerk. Whitechurch, Dec. 16th 1857. 3w-46

NOTICE

THE Subscribers hereby give notice, that in future their Accounts will be

Rendered and Collected, The 1st of March and the 1st of September, Half-Yearly. All Accounts to be

PAID on or before the 1st of January, 1858, or

THEY WILL BE SUED, and other accounts are required to be paid or arranged by New Year, as their Books will be changed and kept in the Declared Currency after that date.

CHARLES DOAN, & CO., Sharnau. Aurora, Nov. 25, 1857. 2w-48

CHARLES DOAN, Aurora.

Aurora, Nov. 25, 1857. 2w-48

Aurora, Nov. 25, 1857. 2w-48

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR School Section No. 12, in the Township of Whitechurch, a second class certificate of qualification of good moral character. Salary from \$75 to \$80 per annum. For particulars apply to

JOHN SPINK, WM. STOKES, WM. ARMSTRONG, Trustees. King, Dec. 16, 1857. 1w-46

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J. W. COLLINS, Town Clerk. Whitechurch, Dec. 16th, 1857. 3w-46

LIQUORS LIQUORS!

50 barrels Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Brandy, Port, Sherry and Ginger Wines. PEPPERMINTE, &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber at Toronto prices

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. DOUGLAS LAIDLAW. Holland Landing, Dec. 17, 1857. 4w-46

NOTICE

THE Subscriber requests all parties indebted to him to call and settle immediately after the 1st of January next, as he intends to keep his Accounts in Declared Currency after that date.

DOUGLAS LAIDLAW. Holland Landing, 17th Decr, 1857. 4w-46

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE highest market price will be given for

50,000 Bushels of Wheat, Delivered at the Pomona Mills.

JOHN BRUNSILL. Thorntill, Dec. 15 1857. 1w-46

A. CARD.

Dr. MORTON being about to remove from this County into the County of Simcoe, requests all parties indebted to him to settle their accounts without delay, and thereby save trouble and cost.

Holland Landing, Dec. 15, 1857. 2w-46

FRESH IMPORTATIONS!

Fall and Winter Trade, 1857-8.

THE Subscribers are in receipt of their Family Groceries, Fresh Stock of

Sugar and Sugar House Syrup, Fine Assorted TEAS, COFFEES, &c., &c., from New York, 100 Barrels new Salt, from Oswego, N. Y., direct.

Red, Blue and White, Twilled and Plain Flannels, Canton Flannels, Saxmoss Bags, Broad Sheetings, &c., &c., from Boston direct.

Broad Cloths, Cashmeres, Wool Shaws, Mantles, Tweeds, Marines, Co-bourges, Lustrer, 6-4 Brown Sheetings, Bleached Goods, &c., &c., from Manchester.

4-4 Medium and Heavy, all Wool, CARPETS, Rug—an excellent article, from Kilmnack—Scotland.

Produce taken in Exchange for Goods, As usual, and Cash or Short Credit.

S. H. A. All Accounts, in future, will be Rendered and Collected 1st March and 1st September, in each year.

CHARLES DOAN, & CO., Aurora, Nov. 25th, 1857. 3w-43

PENITENTIARY

Boot and Shoe Establishment!

51, Yonge St. 4 Doors above King St., TORONTO.

James B. Carruth, DEALER in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Wholesale and Retail, at

Country purchases would find it to their advantage to give this establishment a call before selecting elsewhere.

Toronto, Oct. 23, 1857. 1w-42

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS!

If you want the Right Thing at the Right Price, Come at the Right Place.

THE G. ESTABLISHMENT

Founded on the principles of Small Profits, Cash Sales, and Large Business, which has hitherto proved eminently successful.

THOMAS BROWN & CO., Family Grocers, Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccoes, &c., &c., 47 Yonge Street (NEAR THE CORNER OF KING STREET).

DETO announce a reduction in price of many articles in their line, especially SUGAR, which they are now selling at SIX PENCE per lb., and notwithstanding the rise in the price of TEA, the facilities they enjoy of buying in the best Markets, enable them to sell at retail less than at the old prices.

Their stock of WINES and LIQUORS are very extensive and varied, their best in the best, and their low priced goods and whole-

some of the best in the market, which they offer at small advance.

Newmarket, Dec. 10, 1857. 1w-45

LAKES HURON TROUT,

In Barrel and in excellent order, for sale LQIV for CASH, or in exchange for provisions.

W. A. CLARK. Newmarket, Dec. 8, 1857. 1w-45

Grand Speculation!

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, THAT well known stand, the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket, the best business stand in the place. It will be sold, or rented for a term of years, as the proprietor is desirous of retiring from public business. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

J. HEWITT. Newmarket, Dec. 1857. 1w-45

NOTICE

THE Subscriber, in addition to the Stock of Dry Lard, Crockery, Hardware, &c., purchased from Mr. Cawthra, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices, is constantly receiving a

NEW STOCK, purchased in the best markets, which he offers at small advance.

JOHN BENTLEY. Main St., Newmarket, June 25, 1857. 1w-41

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!

THE Subscriber, in addition to the Stock of Dry Lard, Crockery, Hardware, &c., purchased from Mr. Cawthra, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices, is constantly receiving a

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Newmarket Advertisements.

RYAN & HALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEERS.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS. Office—Newmarket, County of York. JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN. December 23, 1857. 4w-41

Christmas and New Year's Presents, In Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware!

CHAS. J. FISHER

BEGS to call attention to his new stock of articles in the above line, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies Gold Neck Chains in great variety; also, Pins, Lockets, Cameos and Jewellery of all kinds, and Ear Rings, in the most fashionable mountings. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Ladies and Gents

FINGER RINGS, SCARF PINS, Shirt Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Silver Plated Spoons, Dinner and Dessert Forks, Silver Thimbles. Clocks in great variety, from \$2 upwards.

Newmarket, Dec. 17, 1857. 1w-46

Situation Wanted.

By a School Teacher holding a Second Class Certificate. Apply to

DR. PYNE. Newmarket, Dec. 9, 1857. 3w-46

Eagle Hotel and Saloon.

Conducted on the High & Noble Principles of TEMPERANCE!

THE subscriber respectfully announces that he has leased, for a term of years, that large and commodious

Hotel, near the Rail Road Station. And having refitted and furnished it, is now prepared to accommodate a large number of guests on as reasonable terms as any other House in the place.

GOOD STABLEING, And daily hostlers always in attendance.

WARM MEALS AT ALL HOURS, Hot Coffee, Cakes, Pies, Oysters by the Can—

and a few Boarders by the week, can be accommodated. Rooms furnished for private families.

O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 5, 1857. 1w-40

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION, MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS

THE Newest Styles of CLOAKS, MANTLES, Velvets, Silk and Fancy Bonnets, Children's Hats, Caps and Turbans, French Flowers, Feathers, &c.

An inspection of the Goods is invited. Newmarket, Oct. 23, 1857. 1w-39

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Railroad Depot, in Newmarket or Aurora.

J. W. MARSDEN. Newmarket, Oct. 23, 1857. 1w-33

CORD WOOD!

WANTED Immediately, TWENTY CORDS Dry, Beach and Maple, TRUSS, for which the market price will be paid in cash.

W. S. WAITE. Newmarket, Nov. 19, 1857. 1w-42

Christmas Presents.

JUST RECEIVED, at this office, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Christmas Presents. No charge for inspection—call and see.

NEW ERA OFFICE, Newmarket, Nov. 23, 1857.

NO CRISIS! NO PANIC!

To avoid a monetary Crisis or periodical Panic, encourage home manufactures.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing substantial

Cloths, Sateenets, Tweeds, And warm Ready-made Clothing suitable for the climate, all of which he will sell at greatly reduced prices, for Cash or Barter.

Wanted Immediately in Exchange 10,000 LBS. WOOL, 100 CORDS WOOD, 1,000 LBS. BUTTER, 2,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, 500 BUSHELS POTATOES.

W. A. CLARK. Newmarket, Oct. 15, 1857. 1w-37

M. W. BOGART

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his friends, and increasing number of customers, for their very liberal patronage since in business; and hopes by strict attention to the wants of the people and selling at

small profits, to receive a still further continuance of the same. He would ask that all parties indebted to him on this year's account, and especially those in arrears on last year's, to call and settle the same.

By Cash or Note.

MUSEL, ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers, for the liberal support they have rendered. Since commencing business, he has secured the quality of his work and attention to detail, so as to be favored with a continuance of patronage. A variety of

Washstands, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedrooms, Tables, Sashes, and

on hand. Orders for all kinds of **WORK**, promptly attended to.

FURNERS FURNISHED.

all work kept constantly on hand. A variety of **Large, Vases, and Handles for sale.**

on market, Oct. 1854.

I had of all book sellers, or at the publisher's
 JAMES BAIN,
 ST. KING STREET EAST
 Toronto, May 14, 1857. 16-15
 HATS THAT ARE HATS!
 S. P. COLEMAN,
 1710 The London Press, 1710
 Editor of "The Evening Star"
 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO,
 Opposite the Globe Office.
 (Clerk and Print.) Hats Cleaned and Altered.
 CASH PAID FOR RAW FURS.
 Private, April 9, 1857. 1710

[illegible]

1867.

P. S. & H. R. R.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, TRAINS
will commence running as follows:-

TO TORONTO.
A. M., Mail.
D. P. M., Accom'n.
E. COLLINGWOOD.
A. M., Accom'n.
P. M., Mail.

FROM COLLINGWOOD.
12.0 P. M., Mail.
3.0 P. M., Accom'n.
8.0 P. M., Mail.
11.0 A. M., Accom'n.
7.15 P. M., Mail.

J. LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent.

Freight Office, Bay Street,
Toronto, Nov. 2nd, 1867.

(C-10)

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand *Steak, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Chicken, Turkey, Ducks, Geese, Corn, Beans, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, etc.*

Chop Stuff, which *frank* and after this he will sell for **CASH ONLY.**

-DONALD SUTHERLAND.

newmarket, June 24, 1887. (1-21)

CONFECTIONERY.

Mrs. A. M. Hall

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the public that she will continue to carry on the

CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS,

in all its branches. Wedding Cakes made to order at notice. Pastries supplied on reasonable terms. *Oliver Biscuits and Lemon Cakes* always on hand.

newmarket, July 7, 1887. (1-42)

For Sale cheap, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
 Newmarket, Aug. 17, 1857. 27 2 1/2 10-25

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
 past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
 pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
 SCHEM CASTINGS, and other articles
 which require the use of his foundry.
 A large number of SUGAR KETTLES,
 STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
 Newmarket, February 10th 1851. 9-1

Just Received,
 of the "New Era Office," a general assortment
 of Pens, Penholders, Pocket Inkstands, &c.,
 together with a large Stock of Note, Letter, Folio,
 and Fancy Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
ERASTUS JACKSON,
 at his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets
NEW MARKET.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.— Ts. Gd. per year in Advance or 10s if sent post paid.	
RATES OF ADVERTISING.	
Lines under, first insertion,	0 2 6
" " subsequent insertion,	0 0 7½
" to ten lines, first insertion,	0 3 4
" subsequent insertion	0 0 10
" each line, above ten,	0 0 10 ¼
" subsequent insertion,	0 0 1
lines, per year—	6 0 0

Advertisements, accompanied with plain instructions, will be inserted full free of charge accordingly.